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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING.

PROADWAY PREATRE, Broadway-Twanty Minutes MELO'S GARDEN. Broadway-La Pute CHAMPERE

BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-HERNE THE BUNTER, OR BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street. A CURE FOR WALLACE'S THRATER, Broadway-WED STRAIS FIRST BAUBA ERRED VARIETIES, Broadway-Moon ADD

WOOD'S MINSTERUS, 644 Broadway-Ermorian Pra

SPECIALTY BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 530 Broad ASABENT HALL, 663 Brondway - PANOSAMIC PICTURE

New York, Tuesday, January 29, 1836.

Mails for Europe. Ounard mail steamship America, Capt. Little, w in mails will close in this city at a quarte

The Elmann (printed in English and French) will be hed at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, ns and advertisements for any edition of

ck this afternoon.

the New York HEEALD will be received at the following do. 8 Place de la Bourse

— do. 7 Rumford street, John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the Hamano the effice during the previous week, and to the he

The News.

The steamship Arabia is now due at Halifax, with

later news from Europe.

In the United States Senate yesterday General Case opened the promised debate on Central American affairs with a set speech, which commanded andivided attention. Our special despatches from Washington furnish an idea of the ground taken by the veteran statesman upon this important ques tion. He was followed by Mr. Clayton and Mr. Collamer. Mr. Seward will discuss the subject on Thursday next. The House again rejected the plarality rule by six majority. It is stated that Mr. Banks will, in a day or two, withdraw from the contest for the Speakership. A large portion of the session yesterday was taken up by the wrangling of some half dozen black republicans, who, it appears, have discovered in Mr. Wade, of Ohio, a treacherous brother and a malignant falsifyer.

The appointment of Hon. George M. Dallas, to succeed Mr. Buchanan as Minister to England, is, it is said, definitively agreed upon by the administration. Commodore Morris, the senior captain in the navy, died in Washington on Sunday. We give a sketch of his career in to-day's paper.

Both branches of the State Legislature met yes terday, but adjourned without transacting any busi-

ness of particular interest. We publish elsewhere a letter from Gov. Reeder in reply to the attack made upon him by President Pierce in his recent message to Congress upon Kansas affairs. The missive of the Governor is a sort of notification to the public that when he is admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives he

intends to completely pulverize his opponent. The steamship North Star, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port yesterday. Our Havana correspondents, writing on the 22d and 23d instant, state that it was reported as a fact that General Concha would soon return to Spain, and be Zabala was spoken of as his successor. Parejo, agent of Queen Cristina at Cienfuegos, had been buried at Havana. A new joint stock hotel was about to be established in the city. Robberies, burglaries and deadly assaults were frequent. Two American engineers had saved the passengers on the trains of two different railways from death by accident, owing to their presence of mind. The United States frigate Potomac and the French brigof-war La Perouse were in port. Winn and Chauncy, two American seamen, had been sent to the Isle of

Pines. The city was full of visiters. Our Key West correspondent, writing on 21st inst., says that the United States revenue cutter Seadrift had left that place, in order to watch the movements of a suspicious craft on the west coast of Florida, which, it was said, had previously landed a cargo of slaves at Cuba. Others reported that she was merely collecting guano along the shore. On the 7th inst. a large party of Indians attacked the settlers living on the border of their hunting grounds, twelve miles west of Fort Dallas, (Mian i river.) when Peter Johnson and Edward Farrall were killed and scalped. Great alarm prevailed. and all the settlers around the Miami had sought protection at the fort. The general government have, however, at last resolved upon ridding Florida of the handful of savages who still remain in the southern portion of that peninsula. Accounts from Tallaha see state that the Secretary of Wer has directed the military commanders in Florida to remove the Indians, and the Governor of the State has called out five companies of volunteers to aid in the undertaking. A short and decisive campaign will, it is believed, put a stop at once and forever to the atrocities of Billy Bowlegs and his bloodthirsty braves. The works at the Julita Julet lighthouse had been abandoned. Other lighthouse

works were progressing. By telegraph from New Orleans we have important news from Mexico. Haro y Tamirez, who had conspired to everthrow the government of Co-monfort and establish an empire, had been detected in his schemes and placed under arrest. He, how ever, effected his escape, and, at last accounts was at the head of a large force, besieging Paebla, with

every prospect of success. A meeting in favor of postal reform was held yes terday afternoon in the Merchants' Exchange. The attendance was large, and a series of resolutions embracing the reformatory measures were passed unani mously. A committee of fifteen was appointed with power to call a public meeting, with the view of arging apon the government the adoption of the

proposed improvements.

Thomas Francis Meagier delivered a very elo quent lecture before the Touro Literary Institute, in the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, taking for his subject. " Fine Art in Athens." The attendance

was good, and the lecturer eminently successful. We commend our report of last night's proceed ings of the Board of Aldermen to the attention of all persons interested in the erection of buildings, to officenolders, officesockers and politicians of all parties; to the firemen, the Veterans of the War of 1812, the volunteers in the war with Mexico, the members of the police force, and to our fellow-citizens generally. The disagreement between the Board and some of the newly elected heads of departments, with regard to appointments, is a subject that will hereafter accupy much of the time of

she Aldermen. In the Court of Oyer and Tertainer yesterday the

end trial of Louis Baker, charged with the murder of Bill Poole, was postponed until April next, on motion of the counsel for the accused. The trials of the other defendants will not take place until the

The case of the competitors for the Comptrollership—Messrs. Flagg and Giles—was yesterday postponed for twenty days, in order to according the first named individual.

The democratic members of the Legislature of faine have selected four declared anti-Pierce delegates at large to represent the democracy of that State in the National Convention to be held at Cin

More than one hundred men and about forty sloops belonging to Havre de Grace, Md., are em ployed annually, through the proper season, in sup-plying the market with wild ducks. A letter on nject may be found elsewhere.

The presence of ice yesterday in the rivers and locks continued, which, with the inclemency of the weather, tended seriously to check transactions in produce, and especially in breadstuffs. The sales of cotton embraced about 600 a 700 bales, without change in prices. Flour was heavy for common grades, and the turn of the market in favor of the buyer, while good medium and extra grades were unchanged. Wheat was steady, but not active. Missouri and Southern white sold at \$2 12\frac{1}{2}, and prime Tennessee red was reported at \$1 98. Corn old to a limited extent, the sales being restricted to small parcels Southern white and New Orleans mixed. Sugar and coffee were steady, with moderate transactions. Freight engagements were light, while rates were without change of moment.

Our Coast Defences-What they are and

We are, fortunately, so far removed from the convulsions which distract the Old World, and our people are so diligently following the sagacious advice of Iago, "Put money in thy purse," that it is next to impossible to induce any large portion of the community to think seriously of our frontier defences, particularly those of our sea coast. The subject is important, and sooner or later it must be considered. Indeed, the aspect of our foreign relations would seem to indicate that the time for considering it is at hand. True, it has not entirely scaped the notice of the general government.

If the Eastern war has demonstrated any one thing more clearly than all others, it is the importance of fortifications for the defence of harbors. What but the fortifications of Cronstadt have saved St Patershurg' What prevented the allied fleets from destroying Seastopol but the fortifications of that harbor?

We, too, have our fortifications; our government has expended millions of money in erecting them at the most important points along our coast. From Eastport, Maine, to New Orleans and on the Lakes, we have about fiftyfour forts or fortifications; a large majority of them are completed; the others far advanced towards completion. Others are planned and will no doubt be erected. So far, well. But having constructed these works at an enormous cost, we have left them wide open to be occupied by any enterprising naval power with which we may happen to be at war.

That this is not an exaggerated assertion a

few facts will show. It is admitted that for the defence of these forts it is necessary to have in each a well-trained artillery force. The engineers who planned and constructed them estimate that to man the gans in these fortifications fifty-four thousand artillerymen will be required. This force is of course exclusive of the troops constituting the main body of an army, the infantry and cavalry. The President, in his late message, says that the artillery arm is a "speciality"whilst other troops may be raised, organized and equipped for active service in a comparatively short space of time, it requires years of study and practice to form a good artillery force. Now, it happens, that at this time we have in the forts, from Eastport to New Orleans, only about six hundred artillerymen. Of these, two small companies (say 100 men) are two field batteries, not intended for garrison service, at Baltimore; two small companies of about fifty men each at fort Monroe, and the same number in Charleston harbor, and one company at Key West. The forts on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire are unoncupied. The splendid fortification at Newport, R. I., is without a garrison, and the same is true of the works on Long Island Sound. Forts Millin and Washington are abandoned. giving free access by water to Philadelphia and Washington. The works on the coast of North Carolina, at the entrance to Savannah river and at St. Augustine, are deserted. The same is true of the works commanding the entrance to Mobile bay and the approaches to New Orleans. The three forts constructed at Pensacola are unoccupied, and the Navy Yard at that place exposed to capture. The few works which are occupied have scarcely troops enough to keep them in a proper state of police. and would offer but little obstacle to an enemy who might be disposed to seize them. There is absolutely little or nothing to prevent a hostile fleet from running into Boston or New York barbors, and destroying property the value of which would maintain for years adequate garrisons in the forts in those harbors. The English or French may, on any day of the year, throw into forts Adams and Monroe garrisons which could hold those places a very long time against any force we could send against them. These assertions may seem wild and extravagant to many. But let those persons, before coming to that conclusion, carefully study the subject, and their views may be somewhat modified.

The belief is very prevalent that it is not necessary to maintain even small garrisons la our permanent works-that our citizen soldiery are fully equal to the task of defending them. The President, it would seem, thinks differently-he regards that service as a speciality, requiring years of study and practice. With what degree of patience our volunteers would submit, even in time of war, to being cooped up between stone walls, remains to be seen. How they would manage and serve the heavy guns is also a question for grave consideration. But the idea that a volunteer force could be relied on to defend those places, proceeds on the supposition that our enemy will give us due notice of their intention to atmet them that there will be a formal declaration of war, giving us time to organize our volunteer artillery. But have we any right to proceed on that supposition? Did we declare war ngainst Mexico If our memory serves us, we only resolved that by the act of Mexico war existed. Many of our wisest and more experienced statesmen-Mr. Calhoun amongst them- opposed the passage of the resolution. declared that it asserted a falsehood, that war did not exist; but nevertheless the war went on. Now, it does not require any very great

stretch of the imagination to suppose a contin-

gency in which our example may be followed by our enemie . Suppose that England and France should undertake to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba, as it is said they have done; and then suppose them to take offence at some act of ours-a filibustering expedition to Cuba, for instance—and to declare that by the act of the United States war existed. The steamers bringing the news might, and probably would, bring troops ready organized for the occupation of the more important works on our coast. The idea of havng a foreign foe occupying one of our permanent fortifications is so repugnant to all of our feelings that we at once exclaim: "Such a thing shall never be; we would rise up and hurl them from our soil !" But any intelligent gentleman who will take the trouble to exam. ne Forts Adams or Monroe will readily see that if those places are once properly manned by English or French troops it would be a nost difficult task to dislodge them. To form a correct idea of what the difficulties of the task would be, study carefully the operations of the Allies at Cronstadt and Sebastopd. This subject ought to command the especial

attention of gentlemen of the South and Southwest. Indeed, it ought not to escape the notice of the Southern Commercial Convention, appointed soon to meet in the capital of the Old Dominion The amount of produce which finds its way to market by entering and passing over the Gulf of Mexico, is so vast that the whole country is alive to the importance of our commanding the entrances to that gulf. It is regarded as so important that a very large portion of our people would be glad of any tolerably good excuse for seizing the Island of Cuba as one means of securing that end But not yet having possession of that island, we have adopted other precautionary measures. We have expended large sums of motey in erecting fortifications at Key West and the Dry Tortugas; but we have so entirely neglected to provide garrisons for these works, that I war should suddenly break out bet ween this sountry and England, perhaps the wisest course for the engineers having charge of those works to pursue would be to blow them up, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; otherwise the chances are that our own works would give the enemy the command of the antrances to the Gulf. But this is not all. Every one who knows anything about the eatrance to Mobile bay will understand that if Fort Morgan were occupied by an adequate English garrison Mobile would be very effectually cut off from the Gulf. What is there to prevent the occupation of that fort by an enemy? We are not occupying the forts in Pensacola harbor. Why should not an enemy occupy them, and then the Navy Yard at that place would be at their mercy, and the finest harbor on the Southern coast would serve to shelter our enemies' fleets. The important works of Forts Macomb and Pike are ready for the reception of garrisons. We have none in them. An enemy having any ulterior designs on New Orleans would not fail to see their im-

portance, and they also would be occupied. It may with some little degree of plausibility (and it is only plausible) be said that our vofunteers could garrison the forts near our populous cities, such as Boston and New York; but where, on a sudden emergency, are we to find troops to garrison our more isolated works, particularly those at Key West and Tortugas. The argument which is said to have been urged by one of our most distinguished naval officers against the construction of fortificationsthat our government would not maintain troops to garrison them, and, therefore, on the breaking out of war, they would be seized and held by the enemy-is most forcible. It is not a valid argument against the utility and importance of fortifications; but it is a most significant and forcible argument against the l policy of our govern to provide the nucleus, at least, of a force to hold and keep in order the works we have already constructed.

The foregoing reflections naturally lead us to remark more particularly on the recommendations of the President in regard to our present artillery establishment. On that subject, the President's remarks are, to say the least of them, rather illogical. He says that the artillery service is a speciality-that it requires years of study and practice to make an efficient artillery, "and, therefore, it is not deemed advisable in time of peace to maintain a larger force of that arm than is necessary for field and garrison service." His idea of what the strength of that force should be is shown by his endorsement of the recommendation of the Secretary of War. The Secretary, referring to his previous annual report, recommends that our present artillery force be reduced one-half.

Suppose the Secretary of the Navy had said in his report that, for some purposes, inferior timber, imperfectly seasoned, might be used, but that shipbuilding was a "speciality"-that it required timber of the best quality, which had been subjected to the seasoning process for years, and, therefore, it was not deemed advisable in time of peace to keep on hand any more ship timber than was required to keep our present national ships in repair-what would have been thought of it ? The President would probably have returned the report to the Secretary for correction in that particular; and yet it would have been quite as reasonable and logical as the President's recommendation. He says that the artillery service being a speciality, we ought not to maintain quite enough to keep our forts in a state of police, and only about one forty-fifth of what would be required in time of war.

It has been stated above that it is estimated by those best informed on the subject, that it would require 54,000 artillerymen to work the guns in the forts already constructed or in course of construction, on our Atlantic, Lake and Gulf coasts. No one will imagine for an instant that we will in time of peace keep anything like that force of artillery; but it is admitted that we ought to have and maintain a nucleus. Our present artillery force is about 3,000 men-perhaps a little less. Two-thirds of this is at present. and has been for years, employed in Florida and on the Western frontier as infantry; and jet the Secretary recommends that we should reduce this force one-half, or make it about fifteen hundred men. From this must be deducted the eight field batteries allowed by law which would reduce the number for garrison service below twelve hundred. Can any one regard that as a sufficient nucleus for the formation of a corps of 54,000 artillerymen? A little leaven will leaven a large loaf, but would be lost in a barrel of flour. So would non c the 1,200 artillerymen be lost in the 54,000 he is.

volunteers. At the same time that this reduction of the artillery is advised, Congress is asked to appropriate money for the construction of other fortifications, particularly on the Gulf and Pacific coasts. It is doubtless of great importance that the points designated by the Secretary should be properly defended; but before voting money for the construction of other fortifications, it would be well for Congress to consider the argument of the naval officer referred to above, and inquire what are our means for garrisoning the forts

we already have. If in the course of time we should have an organized House of Representatives, it is to be hoped that Congress will take up this subject and consider it. If it is duly deliberated on, we are confident it will not result in a reduction of our present artillery establishment.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT-INCENDIARY FIRES.-The Fire Marshal's Report for the six months ending on the 30th November last, was presented to the Board of Aldermen last evening. It is an interesting and suggestive document. It sets out with a reiteration of the recommendation so ably enforced in the previous report, of the passage of some enactment for the safer construction of buildings. It suggests as an efficient check upon owners and builders that they should be compelled to send in to the Board of Fire Wardens specifications, framed in accordance with the act, of the work to be undertaken, and that any departure therefrom should be visited with a demolition of the faulty portions of the building, and when occasion called for it, the imprisonment of the offender. With this recommendation, every one but speculators will be disposed to concur. It is the system carried out with so much advantage in London, Paris, and other of the great European cities, and would prevent nine-tenths of the accidents from fires and other causes to which we are exposed in this city.

Another suggestion of the report, and one to which attention ought to be paid at once, is the necessity of providing some means of escape in tenement houses, in addition to the single narrow stairs with which they are usually furnished. Mr. Baker recommends that an iron staircase, with landings on each story, should be erected outside of 91 buildings of this description. As this class of dwellings is rapidly increasing, it is essential hat some precaution should be adopted to guad against the extensive loss of life that would le caused by fire breaking out in them. With the large number of families by which they are inhabited, the consequences would be frighthl if such a casualty were to come suddenly ipon them in the dead of the night. Mr. Bake's suggestion seems to us calculated to effectially guarantee them against any personal darger.

The results emibited by the tables annexed to this report are exceedingly satisfactory. It will be seen tiat during the last six months there were ony fifty-two fires traceable to acts of incendiarism, of which twenty-three were clearly shown to have been wilful, whilst during the coresponding six months of 1854 ninety-four were traceable to the same cause. of which thirty-four were unmistakeably wilful. Upon the aggregate of fires generally. the tables shown decrease of sixteen in comparison with the corresponding six months of last year. Sinc the institution of the office of Fire Marshal period of eighteen monthsthe gradual dimnition effected in the number of incendiary firs has been steady and determinate, and there is no doubt that in proportion as the police department becomes more perfectly organized, they will show a more rapid decrease. A it is, we have to congratulate our fellow-chizens on the important results already exhibited by Mr. Baker's reports.

MRS. BLOOMERS NEBRASKA-COLD WEATHER FOR NEGROES .-- The Omaha City Nebraskian of the 9th inst., sas that-

the 9th inst., sats that—

Last avening Mn Amelia Bloomer delivered a lecture at the State Housdn this city, on the question of woman's right of frischise. The hall of Representatives, in which she spoke, as crowded to overflowing. The lady was listened to with marked interest and attention. We think all persons if candor, whatever their opinions may be in relation to be views of Mrs. Bloomer, will at least acknowing think his certainly a most pleasing and logical speaker, ad that she handled her subject with great ability.

The subject of the fair missionary of woman's right tweether was been night to the state of the subject with great ability.

man's rightswas her right to the elective tranchise-th right to vote, both at primary and regular lections. After giving a synopsis of her decourse, our Nebraska cotemporary says-We will only add, in respect to Mrs. Bloomer, that we think she is very much of a gentlehan."

In the same paper we find the following account of theweather; and they have had the same sort in he adjoining Territory of Kan-

Cold Weather-Too cold to thaw, too cold to snow, too cold for out doorbusiness, too cold for enjoyment, too cold for out doorbusiness, too cold for enjoyment, too cold to go to bedtoo cold to get up—too cold for anything, but to free. Frozen ears, frozen noses, frozen toes and frozen patces are quite common. Everybody complains of the cold. Everybody sleeps cold—even married couples duplain of a colliness between them People go trottingbout the streets with huge shawls, blankets and builo robes muffiel closely over their heads and shoulde, and so completely bundled up that they cannot possily be recognized. The mercury in the thermometer at nitime during the last week has been above zero. On hursday morning last it stood 25 deg., and yesterday 25 g. below zero.

What a lovly climate for "Uncle Tom!"

And such are the winters of Nebraska and Kansas-tweny-five degrees below zero: If the South tax establish slavery in either of these Terriories, in the face of this impediment, the will beat the Puritans of Massachusetts: or they tried it in the milder climate of Hston, and failed. It didn't pay. Why, the all this fuss about slavery Kansas an the "border rufflans?"

THE MAIE DEMOCRACY FOR BUCHANAN .- The Republican ournal, of Belfast, Me., informs us that the degation chosen to represent that State in th Cincinnati Convention, go for Bu chanan; an that "the same influences that secured Piere delegates in Massachusetts and Vermont, live utterly failed against the popular democratic constitution abiding sentiment of Maine." What "influences" were these?--Custom Hote, Post Office, and such, or what were they? We dare say Mr. Cochrane could tell; but "Is of no consequence."

Me. DALLE FOR ENGLAND .- The rumor, it seems, is geerally accredited at Washington that ex-Vice resident Dallas will succeed Mr. Buchanan aour Minister to England; and it is also generally believed that he will accept the appointent. If he does, there will be one democrac candidate out of the way, at all events, he might possibly prove an ob-struction to be Cabinet aspirants at Cincinnati. Goodldea that. Pity that Mr. Buchanon could at be induced to remain where

State of Affairs in China.

The Chinese puzzle is growing more and more intricate, as we dive deeper into the accounts which come from China. Such a state of things as is portrayed in the extracts from our Chinese exchanges given elsewhere, has hardly ever been witnessed before in any quarter of the globe. That the King of Dahomey or any other un-

subjects or his prisoners for a bottle of rum or a string of beads, does not shock our notions of consistency and fitness; but that, among the highly civilized and highly educated people of China, a regular traffic in native children should be openly carried on, obviously with the connivance, perhaps at the instance of the parents, certainly does appear at war with all received opinions and acknowledged prin-ciples. That it is so, however, there can be no doubt. From one witness we learn that very few coasting vessels ever leave Shanghae or Ning-po without an assorted lot of boys thrown in to make up the cargo. The traffic in girls is still more general, in consequence of the prevalence of infanticide, which countenances the murder of female infants as soon as they are born. We hear of one hundred girls ready for shipment at one place, for the segar factory at Manila. Another witness notes that an order for two thousand girls for Cuba has lately been received, and hints not obscurely that consignments of a like nature are often made to other Spanish, French and British colonies. Dirt cheap is the proper word for these juveniles—the production is so exuberant, that boys can be sold at a profit for \$3 to \$3 75, and girls as low as a shilling to twenty-five cents a head. Here is, if we mistake not, the nucleus of more African comprnies, which will give governments and legisla tors some work.

Side by side with this startling phenomenon. we publish the returns of the opium trade of the East India Company with China. It is well known that the Emperors of China have exhausted their energies in efforts to suppress the importation of this detestable drug, bat that they have been steadily foiled by the perseverance and unprincipled avarice of the East India Company. The war of 1846 was occasioned by the latest of these praiseworthy attempts of the Chinese authorities to put a stop to the traffic; it was maintained at the cost of that atrocious crime on the part of Great Britain. Ever since then the Chinese authorities have passively submitted; the production of opium has been increased by the East India Company, and over seventy thousand chests have been sent into China every year. The North China Herald estimates the annual profits of the company out of this branch of their business at about fifty millions of rupees, say \$23,000,000, and their total net profits since the trade began at the enormous sum of 678,518,534 rupees, say in round numbers \$310,000,000. To credit this enormous trade, one must be aware that It is supposed there are in China three millions of men who are habitual opium smokers, and consume an average of one mace per day, at the cost of half a laboring man's wages; and that a very small proportion of this quantity—less than a third-is grown in China.

administration to the probability that the French will shortly make some movement in Eastern China. The sagacious policy of the old French monarchy inculcated a close alliance with China; rumors have reached Hong Kong that the Emperor approves of such a policy and designs to carry it out. Excuses would not be wanting for even a hostile invasion of China by the French. If the British were justified in bombarding Nankin, in order to force the East India Company's opium on the Chinese, the French would certainly be deaths of the missionaries who have been sent out so perseveringly by the propagation societies of Paris, and most of whom have been cruelly murdered. M. Huc's narrative makes the blood run cold when he describes the fate of many of these brave but over-zealous Frenchmen; and if Napoleon were to batter a town or two, just out of respect for

We desire also to draw the attention of the

their memory, very few Christians would censure him. Nor is he the man to overlook the substantial advantages which might flow out of such a proceeding. England, as we have pointed out on several occasions, is slowly gathering her forces for a descent upon the eastern provinces of China. She will probably be ready ere the year is out, and the British flag will probably float over some of the rich cities of Se-Fchouen. In the meanwhile. what an excellent opportunity for her friend and ally-that ally whose counsels are hers. whose interests are hers all over the world-to operate a divers on on the Eastern shore, somewhere in the neighborhood of Shanghae! It is not consistent with what we know of Louis Napoleon to suppose that he will make no effort to regain the old French ascendency in Asia. It is not in his nature to see the English commence the overthrow of China without claiming a share of the work. It is not possible that the fleet he maintains in the Pacific will rest tamely quiet, after the disappointment, to use no stronger word, of Petropaulowski. These prospects again and peremptorily call

for the prompt attention of our government. The destinies of worlds are being decided-the future thraldom of five hundred millions of people is being determined-the whole trade of Western Asia is being divided up and allotted to foreigners; and the United States which men now living are certain to see the first nation of the world, is standing aloof and taking no part in these arrangements. We are relying on Consuls, when we ought to have the ablest diplomatists in the country at the scene of action. Again do we call on the government to inform itself thoroughly of what is being done in China, and the East; and to participate by means of commissioners in every national convulsion which time is bringing forth there.

THEY WANT A LITTLE MORE TIME.-The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the Know Nothing home organ of Mr. Fillmore, is decidedly opposed to the nomination of the American ticket for the Presidency at their Philadelphia National Council of the 22d February. The Louisville Journal, and all the Know Nothing organs of the Southern States, without an exception, we believe, are also in favor of a postponement of the nomination, and a maority of them are for Mr. Fillmore. His Buffalo organ says that "justice to all the candidates requires that their claims should be passed on by a convention in which all the

States are represented. We wish to see the nomination given to the most available man in the party; and no matter who he may be, if he is nominated at a time which accords with the general sense of the party, and by a convention in which all the States in which the party has a respectable show of strength, are represented, the triends of Mr. Fillmore will cheerfully support him."

breeched savage should be willing to sell his This is all very well, as far as it goes Butin these assurances from Mr. Fillmore's organ there is a very significant threat implied in the event of the nomination of some other American candidate in February. Let the delegates to the Philadelphia Council bear it in mind, or their deliberations may result in another independent Buffalo movement.

GOOD FOR CINCINNATI .- The following is a copy of the official programme of the Cincinnati celebration of the birthday of Washington:-

NATIONAL UNION CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
BY THE CITIZENS OF CIRCINART AND HARLITON COUNTY, ORSO,
PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME

AND ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR THE DAY.

1. A national salute at daybreak, and ringing of all public bells. A federal salute at 12 M. An ovation salute of sixty-five guns at sunset. The salutes to be discharged from three different points in the city.

2. A grand military and civic procession, to be formed at 9 c'clock A. M., under the direction of a Grand Marshal, to be selected by the General Committee of Arrangements, and such assistant grand marshals as may be designated by him. The procession when formed to move through the principal streets of the city, and be dismissed at the point designated for the ovation exercises.

3. The ovation exercises to consist of—

1. Music—full band.

2. National song and chorus—full choir.

3. Frayer.

4. Washington's Farewell Address.

3. Frayer. 4. Washington's Farewell Address. 5. Oravion. 5. Benediction. National Banquet, to be given to invited guests

4. A National Banques, in the evening.
5. A public and general illumination. Such a celebration as this in Ohio, which is

supposed to be a stronghold of abolitionism, fusionism, disunionism, and various other isms, is quite creditable to the Union conservative sentiment of the State. Why cannot something. of the same sort be done in Massachusetts?

THE LATE GREAT SNOW STORM-EDICT FROM THE PATENT OFFICE .- A powerful ally to Professor Meriam has just appeared in the person of Mr. Mason, Commissioner of the Patent Office at Washington, who has deemed it expedient in his official capacity to issue the following circular:-

Ing circular:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1860.

DEAR SIR—From accounts in the newspapers it would appear that an unprecedented atorm of more, sleet or rain occurred over most of the tract of country lying east of the Mississippi, and perhaps beyond, from the 4th to the 6th of the present month. In order to determine the limits, times of commencement and ending, direction, amount, and nature of the precipitation of said storm, will you please to answer the following questions as early as convenient, and return the same to this office by mail?

C. MASON, Commissioner.

Face of the sky the day previous to the commencement

C. MASON, Commissioner.

Face of the sky the day previous to the commencement of the storm—whether fair, partially or wholly cloudy? Direction and force of the wind the day preceding and during the storm?

Hour of commencement of the storm?

Amount in isches of snow, sleet or rain?

Number of days the ground was covered with snow or ice since the storm?

We trust that this circular will be answered by our intelligent readers, far and wide; for the results may possibly be of great practical benefit to the community. Meantime, if Mr. Commissioner Mason and Professor Meriam can, by putting their heads together, make any arrangements with the Clerk of the Weather for an early rain and three days of warm sunshine, they will be rendering an important service to this community.

FATAL TO FREEDOM!-The Albany Journal declares that "to surrender Banks, after having stood so long faithfully to him, merely because a half score of stubborn, conceited, arrogant, self-willed semi-doughfaces demand it, would be a surrender as mortifying to the people as it would be hazardous, if not fatal, to freedom." Father Weed is getting desperate. "Mortifying to the people!" Humbug! "Fatal to freedom!" What freedom?-whose freedom? Bosh! Light the old gentleman

Brooklyn City News.

THE TWESTY SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the church, corner of Remsen and Clinton streets, last even-ing. The attendance, considering the bad condition of ing. The attendance, considering the bad condition of walking, was large. The President, Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutler, of St. Ann's church, presided. The proceedings were opened with singing by the choic and prayer by Rev. L. S. Weed, of Sands street Methodist Episoopal church. The Treasurer's report was read by W. Wickes, Eng., from which it appears that the amount collected from the different churches during the present year was \$4,999.21, all of which was expended, with the exception of \$202.55. The annual report was read by Rev. N. P. Flerce, which shows the following results:—Tracts and religious papers distributed, 367,000; 8,050 families visited, 2,500 Bibles and Testaments distributed among the destitute, 758 children taken to Sabbath school, 442 grown persons induced to attend religious worship; 57 hopefully converted, and admitted as members of the church. The number of missionaries is 6; general superintendent, 1; voluntary distributors of tracts, 491. One missionary is engaged among seamen on the docks, one among the Celman population, and the remainder are employed throughout the city. The report concludes with urging the churches to take the matter in band, and send more laberers in the field; and also suggests the propriety of fitting up a boat in the Atlantic basin, for a permanent place of worship for seamen. The report was ordered to be printed under direction of the Board. Addresses were delivered by Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of Robester University, and Rev. H. J. Vandyke. A collection was then taken up, and the proceedings were closed with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Storre, and a benediction. walking, was large. The President, Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutler,

prayer by the Rev. Dr. Storre, and a benediction.
SUPPOSED INCENDIANY FIRES.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the stables of Glimore & Javis, in Hicks street, between State and Atlantic streets, which on examination was found to have originated among the straw in the loft, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no light had been used in the building. A short time previous the rear stoop of J. W. Gadaby's Hotel in Statestreet, near Hicks was, found to eon fire. A quantity of combustible materials had been collected treet her and ignited. Both fires were extinguished before much damage was done. From some circumstances suspicion fell upon a young man who was in Gadaby's Hotel is the evening, and he was taken into custed by officera/osborn and Cowin of the First district police. He was locked up to await an examination. Some matches and a policeman's club were found in his possession.

Hat Binding Machines.—I. M. Singer & Co-have rendy for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 325 Broadway.

The Cameo-Daguer cotype-One Instant neous sitting; bappy expression; complexion beautiful; the very pink of ones self, Taken only at WILLIAMBON'S, Brooklyn, (Fulton ferry.)

Lempratypes, from "Lempras," the New and beautini Grecian portraits, by HOLMES, 259 Broadway. Dequereotypes in cases, to: 25 cents; and photographs on the cheap figure, by machinery—taking sixty pictures an hour, 50; daily, with gas, steam and electric agency.

Endia Rubber Boots and Overshoes.—A choice assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's India rubbe boots, a light and beautiful article, manfactured expressly for each type the cut trade, but received and for sale, by the case or single pair, by D. HODGMAN, New York India Rubber warehouse R Medien lane, corner of Massau street.

Rubber Boots.—Ladies', Gentlemen's and children's. The best article manufactured may be obtained, and the lowest possible price only is charged, at the Goodyear rebber depoi, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers streets.

bers streets.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees scale admiration among all commisseurs in art. A sale of elegant private apartments for applying his incomparable dye, the only reliable article of the kind. Wholesale and rezall at OHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees— the best in the world. This unrivalled and original dys. is ap-plied in twelve private rooms. Batchelor's wigs and toupees have improvements over all others, being shelf d'ouvres of ele-gance and durability, peculiar to this establishment. BATCHELOR'S, 235 Broadway.

Whiskers or Moustaches Porced to Grown in its weeks by my onguent, which will not stain or injure to sith. It a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAN, 686 hroadway; Brigen, S. Bates street, Albany lather, 4: South Third street, Philadelphia.

Oxygenated Bitters, a Cure for Dyspensia.— The proprietors do not claim that this medicine is infallible but refer to certificate of genitement well known to the public for abundant proof that they have been grammably genous